World Civ Ch 18, 19 - China, Turkey, Egypt Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**p. 772 – “The Boxer Uprising in China”**

To what forces and events were the Boxer’s reacting? What did the Boxer’s want?

Define “spheres of influence” (again)

Define “open door” policy

What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion?

**p. 796 – “Sun Yat-sen and the Making of a Chinese nation”**

What were the ingredients of nation building in China in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s?

Describe Sun’s background and why he appealed to his followers (I will give you a few more details).

It’s interesting that Sun’s actions did not directly lead to the fall of the Qing dynasty. What did?

How did the flag and cutting of the queus represent Sun’s racial philosophy?

**p. 845 – “Chinese Nationalism”**

To what were the May 4 protesters reacting?

Sun died of cancer and left the Guomindang’s leadership to Chiang Kai-shek. What was the significance of:

* The Northern Expedition?
* His split with the Soviet Union and communism?
* The New Life movement

Describe the significance of this quote, “The Guomindang leadership failed to see the revolutionary potential of the countryside, a failure that the Chinese Communists would later exploit.”

**p. 846 “A Post-Imperial Turkish Nation”**

What was the goal of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and why was he successful?

What were the ingredients of his modernization campaign? What did he borrow from the USSR and Germany?

**p. 847 “The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt”**

To what were groups like the Muslim Brotherhood reacting? What was their goal?

**Question for analysis**

By the first half of the 20th century, what were various individuals and groups around the world unhappy with, causing them to form groups, boycott, protest, and/or turn to violence?